

Men's and Boys' Neckwear Manufacturing: 2002

Issued August 2004

EC02-311-315993

2002 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



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U.S. Department of Commerce
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-- Not applicable for this report.

Table 1. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 2002 and Earlier Years

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and year ¹	Com- panies ²	All estab- lish- ments ³	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi- tures (\$1,000)	
			Number ⁴	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ⁴	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)					
315993, Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing	2002..	70	72	2 781	74 336	2 141	4 028	39 535	217 370	171 272	386 701	5 854
	2001..	N	N	3 515	89 873	2 769	5 256	49 463	243 251	183 789	433 468	10 124
	2000..	N	N	4 047	96 847	3 209	5 910	53 088	225 881	229 256	457 082	8 004
	1999..	N	N	4 426	110 794	3 408	6 751	59 108	226 348	234 566	472 642	2 761
	1998..	N	N	4 985	123 696	3 823	6 753	63 193	337 683	278 382	607 191	2 140
	1997..	119	124	4 936	117 274	3 820	6 883	61 907	330 533	270 002	598 457	3 623

¹Statistics presented for years ending in 2 and 7 are census data. Interim census years are derived in a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

⁴Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 2002

[States that are a disclosure or with less than 100 employees are not shown. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by *, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number ³	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ³	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
315993, Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing												
United States	2	72	23	2 781	74 336	2 141	4 028	39 535	217 370	171 272	386 701	5 854
Louisiana	—	3	2	363	6 149	278	519	3 782	14 227	5 668	19 895	658
New York	1	34	12	1 036	27 577	772	1 487	14 581	97 745	78 710	176 521	3 314

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Value
315993, Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing	
Companies ¹	number.. 70
All establishments ²	number.. 72
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 49
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 16
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 7
All employees ³	number.. 2 781
Total compensation	\$1,000.. 86 101
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 74 336
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 11 765
Production workers, average for year	number.. 2 141
Production workers on March 12	number.. 2 024
Production workers on May 12	number.. 2 113
Production workers on August 12	number.. 2 182
Production workers on November 12	number.. 2 241
Production worker hours	1,000.. 4 028
Production worker wages	\$1,000.. 39 535
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 171 272
Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used	\$1,000.. 137 982
Resales	\$1,000.. 25 249
Purchased fuels	\$1,000.. 552
Purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 977
Contract work	\$1,000.. 6 512
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 13 836
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 386 701
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 341 876
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 594
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 36 231
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 36 231
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. -
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. -
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 98
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 341 876
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 341 876
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. -
Coverage ratio	percent.. 100
Value added	\$1,000.. 217 370
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 48 677
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 29 767
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 5 756
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 13 154
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 51 577
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 31 988
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 5 476
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 14 113
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 45 730
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 5 854
Buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 644
Machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 5 210
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	\$1,000.. 210
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	\$1,000.. 1 190
All other expenditures for machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 3 810
Total retirements	\$1,000.. 3 097
Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 48 487
Depreciation charges during year	\$1,000.. 3 354
Total rental payments	\$1,000.. 4 758
Buildings and other structures	\$1,000.. 2 429
Machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 2 329
Total other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 21 976
Response coverage ratio ⁵	percent.. 55
Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery ⁴	\$1,000.. 1 138
Communications services ⁴	\$1,000.. 893
Legal services ⁴	\$1,000.. 172
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services ⁴	\$1,000.. 370
Advertising and promotional services ⁴	\$1,000.. 3 113
Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services ⁴	\$1,000.. 710
Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ⁴	\$1,000.. 405
Management consulting and administrative services ⁴	\$1,000.. 349
Taxes and license fees ⁴	\$1,000.. 574
All other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 14 251

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Based on Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) sample data.

⁵A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note 1: The amounts shown for other expenses reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number ³	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ³	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
315993, Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing											
All establishments	2	72	2 781	74 336	2 141	4 028	39 535	217 370	171 272	386 701	5 854
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	9	26	b	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
5 to 9 employees	7	17	113	3 438	81	153	1 768	9 507	7 469	17 126	510
10 to 19 employees	5	6	88	2 427	67	128	1 451	6 849	4 915	11 530	219
20 to 49 employees	—	12	389	9 566	306	574	5 169	22 958	20 611	43 744	578
50 to 99 employees	—	4	234	4 961	186	347	3 173	9 049	13 718	23 022	160
100 to 249 employees	3	4	655	21 463	425	781	9 348	60 096	80 073	138 768	1 872
250 to 499 employees	—	2	f	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
500 to 999 employees	—	1	f	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ⁴	9	41	157	4 445	121	231	2 615	11 554	9 080	20 543	671

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Primary Product Class Specialization: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments ¹	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number ²	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ²	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
315993	Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing	72	2 781	74 336	2 141	4 028	39 535	217 370	171 272	386 701	5 854
3159930	Men's and boys' neckwear	72	2 781	74 336	2 141	4 028	39 535	217 370	171 272	386 701	5 854

¹Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

²Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6a. **Products Statistics: 2002 and 1997**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
315993	Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing	2002.. N	X	X	341 876
	1997.. N		X	X	539 871
3159930	Men's and boys' neckwear	2002.. N	X	X	341 876
	1997.. N		X	X	539 871
31599301	Men's, juniors', and little boys' silk and polyester neckties	2002.. N	X	X	309 431
	1997.. N		X	X	497 990
3159930111	Woven, all silk neckties	2002.. 27	X	X	272 025
	1997.. 60		X	X	440 775
3159930121	Woven, all polyester neckties	2002.. 9	X	X	37 406
	1997.. 21		X	X	57 215
31599302	Men's, juniors', and little boys' all other fabrics neckties and other neckwear, including leather neckties and knit or woven mufflers and scarves	2002.. N	X	X	11 635
	1997.. N		X	X	21 925
3159930251	Men's, juniors', and little boys' all other fabrics neckties and other neckwear, including leather neckties and knit or woven mufflers and scarves	2002.. 6	X	X	11 635
	1997.. N		X	X	N
3159930Y	Men's and boys' neckwear, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	20 810
	1997.. N		X	X	19 956
3159930YWW	Men's and boys' neckwear, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	3 167
	1997.. N		X	X	1 617
3159930YWY	Men's and boys' neckwear, nsk, for administrative record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	17 643
	1997.. N		X	X	18 339

Note 1: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values that are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: p-10 to 19 percent estimated; q-20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 2002 and 1997**

[Not applicable for this report.]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 2002 and 1997

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
315993	Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing		
00900001	Total materials .....2002..	X	137 982
	.....1997..	X	219 920
31321023	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods) .....2002..	X	103 428
	.....1997..	X	153 166
31322103	Narrow fabrics (12 inches or less in width) .....2002..	X	19 554
	.....1997..	X	39 289
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies .....2002..	X	7 379
	.....1997..	X	15 022
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk .....2002..	X	7 621
	.....1997..	X	12 443

Note 1: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values that are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: p-10 to 19 percent estimated; q-20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.